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# Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics for Kentucky, 1970-1980

*Number 8*
*June, 1982*

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# INTRODUCTION

This report presents provisional sample data from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing on social, economic, and housing characteristics for the state of Kentucky. These data are the most detailed and cover the broadest range of subject matter released yet from the 1980 census. In addition, data from the 1970 census are presented for comparable items providing the basis to assess how the state has changed in these areas over the last decade.

The 1980 data in this report are based on a special subsample of the full census sample, representing eight percent of the sample census questionnaires or approximately one and one half percent of the total population. This sample was developed to give data users early access to characteristics of the population which were collected on a sample basis in the last census. Hence, the 1980 figures in this report are provisional and may differ somewhat from those based on the full sample. When they become available, the full sample data should be used in lieu of the data in this report. At this time, data are available for only the state as a whole. Later publications will include estimates of these same characteristics for the state and geographical subareas in the state based on the full census sample.

The 1970 data presented herein are limited to those items that are directly comparable or that could be computed to match 1980 data. Due to changes in definition, classification, and tabulation, several items for 1970 are not comparable to specific items reported for 1980. Definitions for 1980 area classifications and subject characteristics are presented in the appendix of this report. For details concerning the comparability of 1970 and 1980 data, contact the Population Research Unit of the Urban Studies Center.

# GENERAL, FAMILY, AND FERTILITY CHARACTERISTICS

- During the last decade, Kentucky experienced its largest population growth in this century. The 1980 Census counted 3,660,777 persons in the Commonwealth, an increase of 440,066 persons from the 1970 Census. This represented a growth rate of 13.7 percent, outpacing the national rate of 11.4 percent. Apparently benefiting from its marginal location in the Sun Belt, Kentucky gained a net of nearly 200,000 persons through migration. The remaining growth resulted from natural increase, the difference between births and deaths.

- Although the state remained predominately urban and the state's urban areas continued to grow, Kentucky became more rural over the last decade. "Rural" is defined by the Census Bureau as those areas outside of places of at least 2,500 population.

- Reversing historical trends, rural areas grew faster than urban areas in the state. Growing at a rate of 16.7 percent, rural areas increased their share of the state's total population from 47.7 to 48.7 percent. Only seven states have a higher proportion of their population living in rural areas, while only 26.3 percent of the U. S. population is rural.

  Kentucky's rural areas apparently gained from the "migration turnaround," the reversal of net migration flows between rural and urban areas. Throughout the U. S. during the 1970's, rural locales sustained and attracted population at unprecedented levels. Diversification of the rural economy, a resurgence in energy extraction, and general public preferences for "rural living" are some of the factors contributing to the emerging dispersed settlement pattern.

- Although the rural population grew, the farm population declined nearly 44 percent. Increased efficiency in agricultural production and conversion of farm land to urban uses account, in part, for this loss.

- Kentucky's population is aging as indicated by Kentuckian's median age rising from 27.5 to 29.0 years over the decade. This trend is the result of three underlying demographic factors. First, the large post World War II "baby boom" cohorts are now in their late twenties and early thirities. The "pig in the python" phenomenon is evident in the fact that the state's 25-29 years and 30-34 years age cohort experienced the highest growth from 1970 to 1980. Second, people are living longer. Over 30 percent growth in the population aged 85 years and over reveals the trend of increased longevity. And third, there has been a general decline in birth rates. In the state although the women of child bearing age increased by nearly 28 percent, the number of children ever born to these women increased only 5.1 percent.

  Relative to the U. S., however, Kentucky's population is younger and birth rates remain higher. The national median age in 1980 was 30.0 years. Children ever born per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44 years in the U. S. was 1,301, nearly 100 births lower than the Kentucky rate.

- In 1980 married persons comprised 61.1 percent of the state's population aged 15 years and over, an approximate 2.0 percent decline from 1970. In contrast, Kentucky's divorced persons increased from roughly 3.3 to 6.2 percent during the same period, nearly matching the national rate of 6.4 percent.

- The state's average household size dropped from 3.17 to 2.82 persons over the decade. The relative decline in married persons, lower fertility, and increase in single person households whether older widows or young persons starting out, all contributed to this trend. The U. S. average household size in 1980 was 2.75 persons.

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# GENERAL, FAMILY, AND FERTILITY CHARACTERISTICS

| | 1980 | 1970 | Percent Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| URBAN AND RURAL | | | |
| Total Persons | 3,660,777 | 3,220,711[a] | 13.7 |
| Urban | 1,870,217 | 1,684,053 | 11.1 |
| Inside Urbanized Areas | 1,283,822 | 1,120,873 | 14.5 |
| Outside Urbanized Areas | 586,395 | 563,180 | 4.1 |
| Rural | 1,790,560 | 1,534,653 | 16.7 |
| Farm | 215,621 | 381,696 | -43.5 |
| AGE | | | |
| Total Persons | 3,660,777 | 3,218,706[b] | 13.7 |
| Under 5 Years | 282,537 | 271,099 | 4.2 |
| 5 to 9 Years | 285,124 | 317,243 | -10.1 |
| 10 to 14 Years | 306,231 | 333,392 | -8.1 |
| 15 to 19 Years | 354,597 | 318,756 | 11.2 |
| 20 to 24 Years | 345,733 | 265,782 | 30.3 |
| 25 to 29 Years | 323,105 | 204,197 | 58.2 |
| 30 to 34 Years | 261,625 | 176,793 | 48.0 |
| 35 to 44 Years | 405,119 | 350,340 | 15.6 |
| 45 to 54 Years | 361,367 | 349,053 | 3.5 |
| 55 to 59 Years | 171,775 | 155,644 | 10.4 |
| 60 to 64 Years | 153,296 | 139,479 | 9.9 |
| 65 to 74 Years | 255,302 | 207,107 | 23.3 |
| 75 to 84 Years | 120,385 | 103,733 | 16.1 |
| 85 Years and Over | 34,581 | 26,588 | 30.1 |
| Median | 29.0 | 27.5 | -- |
| Female | 1,872,465 | 1,639,670 | 14.2 |
| Under 5 Years | 137,782 | 132,505 | 4.0 |
| 5 to 9 Years | 141,619 | 155,048 | -8.7 |
| 10 to 14 Years | 147,633 | 162,959 | -9.4 |
| 15 to 19 Years | 170,317 | 151,699 | 12.3 |
| 20 to 24 Years | 171,499 | 133,610 | 28.4 |
| 25 to 29 Years | 164,148 | 103,961 | 57.9 |
| 30 to 34 Years | 130,652 | 90,851 | 43.8 |
| 35 to 44 Years | 206,364 | 180,984 | 14.0 |
| 45 to 54 Years | 185,654 | 180,281 | 3.0 |
| 55 to 59 Years | 89,488 | 81,539 | 9.7 |
| 60 to 64 Years | 85,137 | 74,135 | 14.8 |
| 65 to 74 Years | 143,501 | 114,798 | 25.0 |
| 75 to 84 Years | 73,528 | 60,861 | 20.8 |
| 85 Years and Over | 25,143 | 16,439 | 52.9 |
| Median | 30.1 | 29.0 | -- |

[a]Revised final count for total persons in 1970.

[b]Provisional count for total persons on which detailed characteristics are calculated.

[c]In 1970 marital status was reported for population 14 years and over.

| | 1980 | 1970 | Percent Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP | | | |
| In Households | 3,557,592 | 3,118,607 | 14.1 |
| Family Householder | 986,831 | 820,880 | 20.2 |
| Nonfamily Householder: Male | 108,942 | 53,698 | 102.9 |
| Female | 167,929 | 109,087 | 53.9 |
| Spouse | 818,891 | 710,223 | 15.3 |
| Other Relatives | 1,416,986 | 1,389,782 | 2.0 |
| Nonrelatives | 58,013 | 34,937 | 66.1 |
| Persons Per Household | 2.82 | 3.17 | -- |
| Persons Per Family | 3.27 | 3.56 | -- |
| PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS | | | |
| Households | 1,263,702 | 987,818 | 27.9 |
| 1 Person | 249,125 | 149,172 | 67.0 |
| 2 Persons | 386,623 | 296,828 | 30.3 |
| 3 Persons | 247,648 | 186,189 | 33.0 |
| 4 Persons | 211,160 | 154,095 | 37.0 |
| 5 Persons | 101,652 | 93,163 | 9.1 |
| 6 or More Persons | 67,494 | 108,371 | -37.7 |
| FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN | | | |
| Families | 986,831 | 820,880 | 20.2 |
| With Own Children Under 18 Years | 524,174 | 446,020 | 17.5 |
| Married-Couple Families | 829,800 | 710,223 | 16.8 |
| With Own Children Under 18 Years | 436,325 | 394,611 | 10.6 |
| Female Householder, No Husband Present | 127,535 | 87,762 | 45.3 |
| With Own Children Under 18 Years | 75,594 | 44,269 | 70.8 |
| MARITAL STATUS | | | |
| Male, 15 Years and Over | 1,341,454 | 1,141,799[c] | 17.5 |
| Single | 365,058 | 318,856 | 14.5 |
| Now Married, Except Separated | 857,560 | 745,046 | 15.1 |
| Separated | 13,218 | 12,193 | 8.4 |
| Widowed | 35,186 | 34,636 | 1.6 |
| Divorced | 70,432 | 31,068 | 126.7 |
| Female, 15 Years and Over | 1,445,431 | 1,221,486[c] | 18.3 |
| Single | 287,3[illegible] | 250,950 | 14.5 |
| Now Married, Except Separated | 845,933 | 745,058 | 13.5 |
| Separated | 20,345 | 18,686 | 8.9 |
| Widowed | 189,546 | 159,840 | 18.6 |
| Divorced | 102,208 | 46,752 | 118.6 |
| FERTILITY | | | |
| Women 15 to 44 Years | 842,980 | 660,120 | 27.7 |
| Children Ever Born | 1,179,752 | 1,122,739 | 5.1 |
| Per 1,000 Women | 1,400 | 1,701 | -- |

# NATIVITY, LANGUAGE, COMMUTING, EDUCATIONAL, VETERAN, AND DISABILITY CHARACTERISTICS

- The proportion of Kentuckians who are native to the state remained fairly constant from 1970 to 1980, decreasing slightly from 80.5 to 79.4 percent. During the same period, however, the foreign born population nearly doubled in the state. Reflecting the general mobility of the population, less than 64 percent of the U. S. population were native to their state of residence in 1980.

- In 1980, 98.2 percent of the adult population in the state reported that they spoke only English at home, compared with 88.7 percent for the U. S. as a whole.

- Commuters using carpools in Kentucky more than doubled from 1970 to 1980. However, the use of public transportation to work decreased by over 25 percent. In 1980 only 2.2 percent of the state's labor force used public transportation to get to work, compared with 6.3 percent nationally. Likewise, those who walk to work or work at home decreased throughout the Commonwealth.

- School enrollment stayed fairly constant in the state over the decade. Reflecting the decline in birth rates, kindergarten and elementary school enrollment actually fell by 3.3 percent. Meanwhile, high school enrollments increased by only 3.9 percent.

- Kentucky's population has become more educated. The state's high school graduates rose from 38.5 to 51.9 percent over the ten year period. Nationally, however, 66.3 percent of the population 25 years and over had graduated high school in 1980. Kentucky's adult population completing at least four years of college rose by 85.7 percent. In 1980, 11.0 percent of the state's adult population had completed 4 or more years of college, compared with 16.3 persons throughout the U. S.

- Of the state's population 16 to 19 years old in 1980, less than one percent were in the armed forces, 61.7 percent were enrolled in school, and 37.7 percent were civilians not enrolled in school. 57.9 percent of those not in school were not high school graduates, of which only 22.9 percent were employed.

- The number of male veterans actually fell in the Commonwealth from 1970 to 1980, decreasing their proportion of civilian males 16 years and over from 37.6 to 29.9 percent.

- Over the decade the state's disabilitated workers increased by over 28 percent, totalling 275,097 in 1980. Of these, nearly 60 percent were prevented from working by their disability.

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# NATIVITY, LANGUAGE, COMMUTING, EDUCATIONAL, VETERAN, AND DISABILITY CHARACTERISTICS

| | 1980 | 1970 | Percent Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| **NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH** | | | |
| Total Persons | 3,660,777 | 3,218,706 | 13.7 |
| Native | 3,628,795 | 3,202,144 | 13.3 |
| Born in State of Residence | 2,907,935 | 2,590,648 | 12.2 |
| Born in Different State | 707,473 | 473,437 | 49.4 |
| Born Abroad, At Sea, etc. | 13,387 | 10,663 | 25.5 |
| Foreign Born | 31,982 | 16,553 | 93.2 |
| **LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH** | | | |
| Persons 5 to 17 Years | 796,427 | Not Available | |
| Speak Only English at Home | 782,175 | Not Available | |
| Speak A Language Other Than English at Home | 14,252 | Not Available | |
| Spanish Language Spoken at Home | 6,188 | Not Available | |
| Speak English Very Well or Well | 5,973 | Not Available | |
| Speak English Not Well or Not at All | 215 | Not Available | |
| Other Language Spoken at Home | 8,064 | Not Available | |
| Speak English Very Well or Well | 7,145 | Not Available | |
| Speak English Not Well or Not at All | 919 | Not Available | |
| Persons 18 Years and Over | 2,581,813 | Not Available | |
| Speak Only English at Home | 2,534,242 | Not Available | |
| Speak A Language Other Than English at Home | 47,571 | Not Available | |
| Spanish Language Spoken at Home | 14,426 | Not Available | |
| Speak English Very Well or Well | 12,507 | Not Available | |
| Speak English Not Well or Not At All | 1,919 | Not Available | |
| Other Language Spoken at Home | 33,145 | Not Available | |
| Speak English Very Well or Well | 28,872 | Not Available | |
| Speak English Not Well or Not At All | 4,273 | Not Available | |
| **SCHOOL ENROLLMENT** | | | |
| Persons 3 Years Old and Over Enrolled in School | 954,332 | 865,770 | 10.2 |
| Nursery School | 23,943 | 6,372 | 275.8 |
| Public | 9,270 | 2,512 | 269.0 |
| Private | 14,673 | 3,860 | 280.1 |
| Kindergarten and Elementary (1 to 8 Years) | 532,450 | 550,502 | -3.3 |
| Public | 483,041 | 493,329 | -2.1 |
| Private | 49,409 | 57,173 | -13.6 |
| High School (1 to 4 Years) | 222,979 | 214,701 | 3.9 |
| Public | 202,361 | 195,414 | 3.6 |
| Private | 20,618 | 19,287 | 6.9 |
| **YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED** | | | |
| Persons 25 Years Old and Over | 2,086,555 | 1,713,298 | 21.8 |
| Elementary (0 to 8 Years) | 684,840 | 768,297 | -10.9 |
| High School: 1 to 3 Years | 319,519 | 284,899 | 12.2 |
| 4 Years | 626,124 | 412,640 | 51.7 |
| College: 1 to 3 Years | 226,624 | 123,919 | 82.9 |
| 4 or More Years | 229,448 | 123,543 | 85.7 |
| Percent High School Graduates | 51.9 | 38.5 | -- |

| | 1980 | 1970 | Percent Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS** | | | |
| Persons 16 to 19 Years | 288,732 | 253,041 | 14.1 |
| Armed Forces | 1,742 | Not Available | |
| Civilian | 286,990 | Not Available | |
| Enrolled in School | 178,146 | Not Available | |
| Not Enrolled in School | 108,844 | Not Available | |
| High School Graduate | 46,363 | Not Available | |
| Employed | 29,162 | Not Available | |
| Unemployed | 5,738 | Not Available | |
| Not in Labor Force | 11,463 | Not Available | |
| Not High School Graduate | 62,481 | Not Available | |
| Employed | 14,286 | Not Available | |
| Unemployed | 11,301 | Not Available | |
| Not in Labor Force | 36,894 | Not Available | |
| **VETERAN STATUS** | | | |
| Civilian Persons 16 Years and Over | 2,702,091 | 2,187,457 | 23.5 |
| Veteran | 397,708 | -- | -- |
| Percent of Civilian Persons 16 Years and Over | 14.7 | -- | -- |
| Male Veteran | 385,885 | 388,481 | -0.7 |
| Percent of Civilian Males 16 Years and Over | 29.9 | 37.6 | -- |
| **WORK DISABILITY STATUS** | | | |
| Noninstitutional Persons 16 to 64 Years | 2,300,701 | 1,880,956 | 22.3 |
| With A Work Disability | 275,097 | 214,730 | 28.1 |
| Not in Labor Force | 191,318 | 139,141 | 37.5 |
| Prevented From Working | 163,319 | -- | -- |
| **PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY STATUS** | | | |
| Noninstitutional Persons 16 to 64 years | 2,300,701 | Not Available | |
| With A Public Transportation Disability | 64,370 | Not Available | |
| Noninstitutional Persons 65 years and over | 382,172 | Not Available | |
| With A Public Transportation Disability | 75,771 | Not Available | |
| **MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND PRIVATE VEHICLE OCCUPANCY** | | | |
| Workers 16 Years and Over | 1,351,494 | 1,106,326 | 22.2 |
| Car, Truck, or Van | 1,209,060 | 882,284 | 37.0 |
| Drive Alone | 896,325 | -- | -- |
| Carpool | 312,735 | 151,404 | 106.6 |
| Public Transportation | 30,290 | 40,483 | -25.2 |
| Walked Only | 62,364 | 95,303 | -34.6 |
| Other Means | 15,844 | 28,109 | -43.6 |
| Worked at Home | 33,936 | 60,147 | -43.6 |
| Persons Per Private Vehicle | 1.17 | -- | -- |

## LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

- The state's labor force grew faster than the working age population. 56.0 percent of persons 16 years and over were in the labor force in 1980, an increase of three percent from 1970. Nationally, the labor force comprised 62.0 percent of the working age population in 1980.

- Kentucky's unemployed comprised 8.9 percent of the civilian labor force in 1980, an increase of 4.3 percent over the decade. For the U. S., 6.6 percent of the workforce was unemployed.

- Female labor force participation is increasing. In 1980 women comprised 39.9 percent of the state's labor force, up from 35.0 percent in 1970. Labor force participation rates increased more for women than men, with the highest increases experienced by women with own children.

- Although Kentucky's number of federal government workers fell by 6.8 percent, state government and local government workers rose by 71.2 percent and 38.4 percent, respectively. The self-employed in Kentucky also fell by 5.6 percent over the last decade. Private wage and salary workers comprised nearly three quarters of the employed labor force in 1980, increasing their numbers by 224,830 over the decade.

- In 1980 white collar jobs in the technical, sales, and administrative support occupations were the most numerous in the state, comprising 26.0 percent of all occupation. Blue collar jobs in the operators, fabricators, and laborers group numbered the second highest, comprising 23.5 percent. (Due to changes in occupational classification and grouping, comparisons between 1970 and 1980 are not available.)

- The health services industry experienced the highest rate of employment growth of all industries in the state. Professional and related services industries which include the health industry gained over 94,000 workers over the decade, the largest increase for any industry. Manufacturing industries increased overall employment, but nondurable manufacturing jobs declined by 17.3 percent. Although manufacturing is the highest employing industry in the state, its share of all workers dropped from 25.6 percent in 1970 to 22.5 percent in 1980.

- Women are employed on a full-time basis less than men. Only 48.6 percent of employed females worked at least 50 weeks in 1979, compared with 61.5 percent for men. Likewise, 67.6 percent of employed females and 84.8 percent of employed males usually worked at least 35 hours per week.

- Nearly one half of all families in Kentucky had two or more family members working in 1979. Families reporting no workers comprised 14.6 percent.

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# LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

| | 1980 | 1970 | Percent Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| **LABOR FORCE STATUS** | | | |
| Persons 16 Years and Over | 2,721,020 | 2,227,425 | 22.2 |
| Labor Force | 1,522,591 | 1,181,562 | 28.9 |
| Percent of Persons 16 Years and Over | 56.0 | 53.0 | -- |
| Civilian Labor Force | 1,503,662 | 1,141,594 | 31.7 |
| Employed | 1,369,437 | 1,088,758 | 25.8 |
| Unemployed | 134,225 | 52,836 | 154.0 |
| Percent of Civilian Labor Force | 8.9 | 4.6 | -- |
| Not in Labor Force | 1,198,429 | 1,045,863 | 14.6 |
| Female, 16 Years and Over | 1,413,452 | 1,155,850 | 22.3 |
| Labor Force | 607,040 | 414,089 | 46.6 |
| Percent of Female, 16 Years and Over | 42.9 | 35.8 | -- |
| Civilian Labor Force | 604,800 | 413,692 | 46.2 |
| Employed | 552,933 | 391,057 | 41.4 |
| Unemployed | 51,867 | 22,635 | 129.1 |
| Percent of Civilian Labor Force | 8.6 | 5.5 | -- |
| Not in Labor Force | 806,412 | 741,761 | 8.7 |
| Female, 16 Years and Over | 1,413,452 | 1,155,850 | 22.3 |
| With Own Children Under 6 Years | 243,518 | 222,583 | 9.4 |
| In Labor Force | 98,302 | 66,541 | 47.7 |
| With Own Children 6 to 17 Years Only | 282,466 | 233,272 | 21.1 |
| In Labor Force | 160,644 | 103,048 | 55.9 |
| **LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979** | | | |
| Male, 16 Years and Over, In Labor Force In Previous Year | 1,009,641 | Not Available | |
| Worked Previous Year | 994,035 | 836,519 | 18.8 |
| 50 to 52 Weeks | 611,602 | 534,977 | 14.3 |
| 40 to 49 Weeks | 128,646 | 121,416 | 6.0 |
| 1 to 39 Weeks | 253,787 | 180,126 | 40.9 |
| Usually Worked 35 or More Hours Per Week | 856,510 | Not Available | |
| 50 to 52 Weeks | 573,669 | Not Available | |
| With Unemployment In 1979 | 220,887 | Not Available | |
| Mean Weeks of Unemployment | 15.5 | Not Available | |
| Female, 16 Years and Over, In Labor Force In Previous Year | 711,140 | Not Available | |
| Worked Previous Year | 687,372 | 495,417 | 38.7 |
| 50 to 52 Weeks | 333,860 | 214,636 | 55.5 |
| 40 to 49 Weeks | 95,400 | 74,522 | 28.0 |
| 1 to 39 Weeks | 258,112 | 206,259 | 25.1 |
| Usually Worked 35 or More Hours Per Week | 480,608 | Not Available | |
| 50 to 52 Weeks | 272,096 | Not Available | |
| With Unemployment in 1979 | 153,714 | Not Available | |
| Mean Weeks of Unemployment | 14.3 | Not Available | |
| Persons 16 Years and Over With Unemployment in 1979 | 374,601 | Not Available | |
| Unemployed 15 or More Weeks | 142,744 | Not Available | |
| **WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979** | | | |
| Families | 986,831 | Not Available | |
| No Workers | 144,469 | Not Available | |
| 1 Worker | 366,916 | Not Available | |
| 2 or More Workers | 475,446 | Not Available | |

| | 1980 | 1970 | Percent Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| **CLASS OF WORKER, OCCUPATION, AND INDUSTRY** | | | |
| Employed Persons 16 Years and Over | 1,369,437 | 1,088,758 | 25.8 |
| Private Wage and Salary Workers | 1,022,972 | 798,142 | 28.2 |
| Federal Government Workers | 45,216 | 48,525 | -6.8 |
| State Government Workers | 91,337 | 53,356 | 71.2 |
| Local Government Workers | 95,261 | 68,848 | 38.4 |
| Self-Employed Workers | 106,567 | 112,929 | -5.6 |
| Unpaid Family Workers | 9,084 | 6,958 | 16.2 |
| Employed Persons 16 Years and Over | 1,369,437 | 1,088,758 | 25.8 |
| Managerial and Professional Specialty Occupations | 265,842 | Not Available | |
| Executive, Administrative, and Managerial Occupations | 115,884 | Not Available | |
| Professional Specialty Occupations | 149,958 | Not Available | |
| Technical, Sales, and Administrative Support Occupations | 355,331 | Not Available | |
| Technicians and Related Support Occupations | 29,112 | Not Available | |
| Sales Occupations | 130,504 | Not Available | |
| Administrative Support Occupations, Including Clerical | 195,715 | Not Available | |
| Service Occupations | 177,685 | Not Available | |
| Private Household Occupations | 7,189 | Not Available | |
| Protective Service Occupations | 16,801 | Not Available | |
| Service Occupations, Except Protective and Household | 153,695 | Not Available | |
| Farming, Forestry, and Fishing Occupations | 55,827 | Not Available | |
| Precision Production, Craft, and Repair Occupations | 192,405 | Not Available | |
| Operators, Fabricators, and Laborers | 322,347 | Not Available | |
| Machine Operators, Assemblers, and Inspectors | 160,549 | Not Available | |
| Transportation and Material Moving Occupations | 88,357 | Not Available | |
| Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers and Laborers | 73,441 | Not Available | |
| Employed Persons 16 Years and Over | 1,369,437 | 1,088,758 | 25.8 |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, and Mining | 115,296 | 101,369 | 13.7 |
| Construction | 80,152 | 76,739 | 4.4 |
| Manufacturing | 307,861 | 278,827 | 10.4 |
| Nondurable Goods | 129,313 | 156,271 | -17.3 |
| Durable Goods | 178,548 | 120,409 | 48.3 |
| Transportation | 54,872 | 42,231 | 29.9 |
| Communications and Other Public Utilities | 38,928 | 29,965 | 29.9 |
| Wholesale Trade | 50,547 | 36,794 | 37.4 |
| Retail Trade | 221,636 | 166,516 | 33.1 |
| Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate | 61,933 | 39,786 | 55.7 |
| Business and Repair Services | 40,257 | 25,107 | 60.3 |
| Personal, Entertainment, and Recreation Services | 54,586 | 60,561 | -10.0 |
| Professional and Related Services | 270,723 | 176,389 | 53.5 |
| Health Services | 105,115 | 53,894 | 95.0 |
| Educational Services | 120,578 | 87,307 | 38.1 |
| Other Professional and Related Services | 45,030 | 35,188 | 28.0 |
| Public Administration | 72,646 | 51,152 | 42.0 |

## INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS

- While Kentucky's population is improving in terms of income and poverty status, it still falls below national levels. For example, although the state's median family income rose from $7,441 to $16,399 over the decade, the U. S. median family income rose from $9,590 to $19,908. Incomes for households and unrelated individuals followed a similar pattern.

- Poverty declined in the state. Families with income below the poverty level fell 7.2 percent over the decade. In 1969, 19.3 percent of all families in the state were in poverty; in 1979, this figure was 14.9 percent. For the U. S., families in poverty decreased from 10.7 to 9.6 percent.

- Over the decade, households with public assistance rose by 61.4 percent in the state. However, households with earnings increased by only 0.2 percent. Reflecting the aging trend of the population, households with social security income also rose by 30.3 percent.

- Families headed by a female with no husband present are most likely to live in poverty. 34.4 percent of these family types had incomes below poverty level in 1979. Moreover, the presence of children compounds the situation. Of all families headed by women without a husband and with preschool age children, 62.3 percent were below poverty level.

- Elderly are more likely than the general population to be in poverty. While 18.4 percent of all persons were below poverty level, 22.0 percent of persons 65 years and over were in poverty. Moreover, 40.5 percent of all elderly unrelated individuals had poverty level incomes.

# INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS

| | | 1979 | 1969 | Percent Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| INCOME [a] | | | | |
| Households | | 1,263,702 | 987,818 | 27.9 |
| Less than $5,000 | | 222,504 | 390,420 | |
| $5,000 to $7,499 | | 128,591 | | |
| $7,500 to $9,999 | | 116,145 | 317,413 | |
| $10,000 to $14,999 | | 202,481 | 180,284 | |
| $15,000 to $19,999 | | 177,379 | | |
| $20,000 to $24,999 | | 140,811 | 78,952 | |
| $25,000 to $34,999 | | 172,678 | | |
| $35,000 to $49,999 | | 70,893 | 20,749 | |
| $50,000 or More | | 32,220 | | |
| Median | Dol | 13,983 | 6,337 | |
| Mean | Dol | 17,049 | 7,731 | |
| Families | | 986,831 | 825,222 | 19.6 |
| Less than $5,000 | | 111,669 | 268,181 | |
| $5,000 to $7,499 | | 89,295 | | |
| $7,500 to $9,999 | | 84,911 | 288,997 | |
| $10,000 to $14,999 | | 162,322 | 72,466 | |
| $15,000 to $19,999 | | 152,329 | | |
| $20,000 to $24,999 | | 127,652 | 75,649 | |
| $25,000 to $34,999 | | 160,962 | | |
| $35,000 to $49,999 | | 66,534 | 16,317 | |
| $50,000 or More | | 31,157 | 3,612 | |
| Median | Dol | 16,399 | 7,441 | |
| Mean | Dol | 19,178 | 8,560 | |
| Unrelated Individuals 15 Years and Over | | 391,517 | 262,927 | 48.9 |
| Less than $2,000 | | 80,822 | 147,558 | |
| $2,000 to $2,999 | | 52,147 | 30,772 | |
| $3,000 to $4,999 | | 70,506 | 37,106 | |
| $5,000 to $7,999 | | 60,334 | 29,925 | |
| $8,000 to $9,999 | | 32,132 | 8,083 | |
| $10,000 to $14,999 | | 48,040 | 6,483 | |
| $15,000 to $24,999 | | 37,014 | 2,117 | |
| $25,000 to $49,999 | | 9,856 | 743 | |
| $50,000 or More | | 666 | 140 | |
| Median | Dol | 4,733 | 1,752 | |
| Mean | Dol | 7,033 | 2,838 | |
| Per Capita Income | Dol | 5,935 | 2,437 | |
| Per Capita Income, Noninstitutional Persons | Dol | 5,985 | | |
| HOUSEHOLD INCOME TYPE | | | | |
| With Earnings | | 1,011,763 | 1,009,552 | 0.2 |
| Mean Earnings | Dol | 17,616 | -- | -- |
| With Social Security Income | | 359,109 | 275,635 | 30.3 |
| Mean Social Security Income | Dol | 3,809 | -- | -- |
| With Public Assistance Income | | 123,820 | 76,728 | 61.4 |
| Mean Public Assistance Income | Dol | 2,128 | -- | -- |
| MEAN FAMILY INCOME BY WORKERS IN FAMILY | | | | |
| No Workers | Dol | 8,305 | Not Available | |
| 1 Worker | Dol | 16,262 | Not Available | |
| 2 or More Workers | Dol | 24,732 | Not Available | |

| | 1979 | 1969 | Percent Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| POVERTY STATUS | | | |
| ALL INCOME LEVELS | | | |
| Families | 986,831 | 825,222 | 19.6 |
| With Related Children Under 18 Years | 550,291 | 479,421 | 14.8 |
| With Related Children 5 to 17 Years | 436,371 | -- | -- |
| Female Householder, No Husband Present | 127,535 | 87,748 | 45.3 |
| With Related Children Under 18 Years | 84,146 | 53,456 | 57.4 |
| With Related Children Under 6 Years | 31,697 | 20,324 | 56.0 |
| Householder 65 Years and Over | 152,695 | 130,546 | 17.0 |
| Unrelated Individuals for Whom Poverty Status is Determined | 341,544 | 206,371 | 65.5 |
| 65 Years and Over | 114,195 | -- | -- |
| Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined | 3,564,252 | 3,130,413 | 13.9 |
| Related Children Under 18 Years | 1,059,593 | Not Available | |
| Related Children 5 to 17 Years | 779,905 | Not Available | |
| 60 Years and Over | 533,227 | Not Available | |
| 65 Years and Over | 382,172 | Not Available | |
| INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL | | | |
| Families | 147,312 | 158,779 | -7.2 |
| Percent Below Poverty Level | 14.9 | 19.3 | -- |
| With Related Children Under 18 Years | 103,793 | 95,240 | 9.0 |
| With Related Children 5 to 17 Years | 84,194 | -- | -- |
| Female Householder, No Husband Present | 43,907 | 36,443 | 20.5 |
| With Related Children Under 18 Years | 36,787 | 27,389 | 34.3 |
| With Related Children Under 6 Years | 19,757 | 12,384 | 59.5 |
| Householder 65 Years and Over | 23,941 | 44,212 | -45.8 |
| Unrelated Individuals for Whom Poverty Status is Determined | 116,982 | 105,878 | 10.5 |
| Percent Below Poverty Level | 34.3 | 51.3 | -- |
| 65 Years and Over | 46,265 | 55,634 | -16.8 |
| Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined | 656,696 | 718,313 | -8.6 |
| Percent Below Poverty Level | 18.4 | 22.9 | -- |
| Related Children Under 18 Years | 244,775 | 272,710 | -10.2 |
| Related Children 5 to 17 Years | 178,717 | Not Available | |
| 60 Years and Over | 110,876 | Not Available | |
| 65 Years and Over | 84,077 | Not Available | |
| INCOME BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL | | | |
| Percent of Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined: | | | |
| Below 75 Percent of Poverty Level | 12.4 | 16.2 | -- |
| Below 125 Percent of Poverty Level | 24.2 | 29.6 | -- |
| Below 150 Percent of Poverty Level | 30.0 | -- | -- |
| Below 200 Percent of Poverty Level | 41.6 | -- | -- |

[a] In 1970, income data was collected for the population 14 years and over; in 1980, for the population 15 years and over.

# GENERAL, SOCIAL, AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN

- In 1980 Kentucky's population was 92.3 percent white, a decrease of 0.3 percent from 1970. The state's black population increased by over 29,000 over the decade, but their proportion of the total population decreased slightly to 7.1 percent. Persons of Spanish origin made up less than one percent of the state's population.

- Differences in the age structure between whites and blacks reflect differences in social conditions. As the result of lower white fertility, the white population under 5 years of age fell from 8.3 to 7.6 percent of all whites over the decade. However, the black population under 5 years comprised 9.2 percent of all blacks in 1970 and 1980, suggesting that black fertility behavior has not changed. Moreover, the trend of increased longevity is evident only for whites. The white population 65 years and over rose from 10.5 to 11.4 percent. Yet, the elderly black population actually decreased from 10.4 to 10.0 percent over the decade.

- Family structure has changed more for blacks than whites. From 1970 to 1980, the proportion of married-couple families to all families remained fairly constant for whites, declining from 87.2 to 86.0 percent. For blacks, however, married-couple families fell from 67.2 to 57.2 percent, while families headed by females with no husband present rose from 28.1 to 35.6 percent of all black families. Female householder families also rose for whites, but only from 9.5 to 11.3 percent.

- Unemployment is increasingly higher for blacks than whites. The unemployed black labor force rose from 6.5 to 12.6 percent; for whites, unemployment rose from 4.3 to 8.6 percent. Racial differences in unemployment are even greater in the female labor force. In 1980 black female unemployment was 15.4 percent; for white females, 8.0 percent.

- The income gap between races continues to widen. In 1970 black median family incomes were 48.3 percent lower than that for whites. By 1980, this difference had risen to 49.6 percent. Persons in poverty fell from 32.5 to 16.8 percent for whites, while black poverty declined from 50.7 to 38.3 percent.

- In education, blacks made gains relative to whites over the decade. In 1970 the proportion of the white and black population aged 25 years and over completing 4 years of high school were 24.3 and 21.4 percent, respectively. By 1980 the figures had risen to 30.1 percent for whites and 30.2 percent for blacks. Those completing 4 or more years of college rose from 7.5 to 11.2 percent for whites and from 3.3 to 7.5 for blacks.

URBAN STUDIES CENTER

# GENERAL, SOCIAL, AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN

| | 1980 | | | | 1970 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | WHITE | BLACK | ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER[a] | SPANISH ORIGIN[b] | WHITE | BLACK | PERSONS OF SPANISH LANGUAGE |
| **SEX AND AGE** | | | | | | | |
| Total Persons | 3,379,607 | 259,477 | 15,328 | 27,645 | 2,983,375 | 230,363 | 11,112 |
| Male | 1,651,925 | 126,208 | | 13,927 | 1,464,984 | 111,198 | 5,987 |
| Female | 1,727,682 | 133,269 | | 13,718 | 1,518,391 | 119,165 | 5,125 |
| Under 5 Years | 256,035 | 21,986 | | 1,996 | 248,570 | 21,214 | 1,274 |
| 5 to 14 Years | 541,969 | 46,456 | | 5,401 | 599,218 | 53,397 | 2,563 |
| 15 to 59 Years | 2,053,088 | 155,035 | | 16,368 | 1,691,389 | 121,960 | 6,778 |
| 60 to 64 Years | 144,835 | 8,142 | | 574 | 130,752 | 9,756 | 160 |
| 65 Years and Over | 383,680 | 25,858 | | 3,309 | 313,446 | 24,036 | 337 |
| **FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN** | | | | | | | |
| Families | 917,122 | 65,421 | | 6,987 | 774,322 | 49,991 | 2,245 |
| With Own Children Under 18 Years | 480,422 | 41,028 | | 3,737 | 424,472 | 27,050 | 1,527 |
| Married-Couple Families | 789,044 | 37,440 | | 5,485 | 675,109 | 33,567 | 2,133 |
| With Own Children Under 18 Years | 412,283 | 21,586 | | 2,569 | 379,260 | 17,458 | 1,440 |
| Female Householder, No Husband Present | 103,649 | 23,284 | | 1,198 | 73,589 | 14,026 | 87 |
| With Own Children Under 18 Years | 58,008 | 17,325 | | 1,053 | 35,340 | 8,721 | 74 |
| **YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED AND LABOR FORCE STATUS** | | | | | | | |
| Persons 25 years old and Over | 1,948,922 | 127,099 | | 13,373 | 1,599,747 | 111,101 | 4,299 |
| Elementary (0 to 8 years) | 641,792 | 40,098 | | 5,680 | 714,340 | 53,203 | 707 |
| High School: 1 to 3 years | 290,229 | 27,950 | | 3,258 | 259,168 | 25,463 | 575 |
| 4 years | 585,890 | 38,350 | | 2,298 | 388,232 | 23,800 | 1,258 |
| College: 1 to 3 years | 212,165 | 12,469 | | 594 | 118,690 | 5,011 | 753 |
| 4 or more years | 218,846 | 8,232 | | 1,543 | 119,317 | 3,624 | 1,006 |
| PERSONS 16 Years and Over | 2,521,037 | 184,[illegible] | | 19,684 | 2,073,688 | 150,100 | 7,043 |
| Labor Force | 1,414,287 | 100,521 | | 11,336 | 1,096,573 | 83,019 | 4,404 |
| Employed | 1,281,120 | 82,704 | | 8,079 | 1,014,412 | 72,850 | 3,055 |
| Unemployed | 170,873 | 12,666 | | 1,146 | 47,370 | 5,390 | 125 |
| Female, 16 Years and Over | 1,309,955 | 95,642 | | 8,977 | 1,074,536 | 79,336 | 3,103 |
| Labor Force | 560,269 | 43,943 | | 4,357 | 376,745 | 36,613 | 1,210 |
| Employed | 514,374 | 36,019 | | 3,342 | 356,659 | 32,710 | 1,111 |
| Unemployed | 44,927 | 6,774 | | 768 | 19,761 | 2,837 | 84 |
| **INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979** | | | | | | | |
| Families | 917,122 | 65,421 | | 6,987 | 774,322 | 49,991 | 2,245 |
| Less than $5,000 | 97,754 | 13,056 | | 1,868 | 243,475 | 24,451 | 353 |
| $5,000 to $7,499 | 78,683 | 9,823 | | 949 | | | |
| $7,500 to $9,999 | 77,812 | 6,896 | | 585 | 271,506 | 17,109 | 841 |
| $10,000 to $14,999 | 149,626 | 12,052 | | 1,169 | 165,934 | 6,398 | 596 |
| $15,000 to $19,999 | 143,436 | 8,015 | | 656 | | | |
| $20,000 to $24,999 | 121,597 | 5,940 | | 420 | 73,825 | 1,719 | 345 |
| $25,000 to $34,999 | 152,214 | 8,090 | | 874 | | | |
| $35,000 to $49,999 | 65,443 | 978 | | 204 | 16,053 | 231 | 93 |
| $50,000 or More | 30,557 | 571 | | 262 | 3,529 | 83 | 14 |
| Median Dol | 16,822 | 11,242 | | 10,241 | $7,604 | $5,128 | $9,427 |
| Mean Dol | 19,612 | 13,422 | | 15,771 | $8,716 | $6,128 | $10,903 |
| PERSONS, POVERTY STATUS DETERMINED | 3,293,663 | 249,377 | | 27,236 | 1,031,556 | 35,654 | 1,721 |
| INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL | 553,676 | 95,507 | | 9,660 | 335,937 | 18,060 | 246 |

[a] Asian and Pacific Islander were not broken out as a separate racial category in 1970. Insufficient numbers in 1980 for this racial group in Kentucky prevent detailed breakdowns.

[b] In 1980 "Spanish Origin" referred to persons marking any one of the four "Spanish" categories, i.e., Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish. In 1970 "persons of Spanish Language" referred to those who reported Spanish as their mother tongue, as well as persons in families in which the household head or spouse reported Spanish as his or her mother tongue. Both Spanish classifications may be of any race.

## GENERAL HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

- The state's total housing stock rose by 28.6 percent over the last decade. The ownership rate also increased. Of all occupied housing units, 70.0 percent were owner-occupied in 1980, compared with 66.9 percent in 1970. The U. S. ownership rate was 64.4 percent in 1980.

- The state's vacancy rate declined. Of year-round housing units, 7.2 percent in 1970 and 6.7 percent in 1980 were vacant.

- Of owner-occupied housing units, over 61 percent were moved into by their present householder before 1975 and over 10 percent have been occupied by the same owner for at least 30 years.

- Housing with no bathroom or only a half bath declined substantially. Of all year-round housing units in 1970, 21.6 percent were without adequate bathroom facilities. By 1980 this figure fell to 9.3 percent.

- More year-round housing units rely on public system or private company for their source of water. Those relying on either source increased by over 250,000, increasing their share of all year-round housing from 67.1 to 71.7 percent over the decade. Likewise, the number of year-round housing units utilizing public sewers increased by over 35 percent. However, the use of septic tanks and cesspools increased by nearly 62 percent.

- The number of housing units with central air conditioning increased by over 330 percent. By 1980, nearly 29 percent of year-round housing used such a system.

- Of all occupied housing units, those with telephones increased from 78.1 percent in 1970 to 87.3 percent in 1980.

# GENERAL HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

| | 1980 | 1970 | Percent Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Housing Units | 1,369,125 | 1,064,451 | 28.6 |
| Vacant Seasonal and Migratory | 15,469 | 4,087 | 278.5 |
| Year-Round Housing Units | 1,353,656 | 1,060,364 | 27.7 |
| **TENURE AND VACANCY STATUS** | | | |
| Owner-Occupied Housing Units | 884,825 | 657,909 | 34.5 |
| Percent of Occupied Housing Units | 70.0 | 66.9 | — |
| Renter-Occupied Housing Units | 378,530 | 325,756 | 16.2 |
| Vacant Housing Units | 90,301 | 76,699 | 17.7 |
| For Sale Only | 12,622 | 7,465 | 69.1 |
| For Rent | 33,154 | 30,716 | 7.9 |
| Held for Occasional Use | 7,842 | 15,758 | -50.2 |
| Other Vacants | 36,683 | 22,760 | 61.2 |
| **YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT** | | | |
| Owner-Occupied Housing Units | 884,825 | Not Available | |
| 1979 to March 1980 | 100,638 | Not Available | |
| 1975 to 1978 | 242,993 | Not Available | |
| 1970 to 1974 | 151,918 | Not Available | |
| 1960 to 1969 | 187,088 | Not Available | |
| 1950 to 1959 | 112,211 | 146,382 | -23.3 |
| 1949 or Earlier | 89,977 | 146,877 | -38.7 |
| Renter-Occupied Housing Units | 378,530 | Not Available | |
| 1979 to March 1980 | 173,194 | Not Available | |
| 1975 to 1978 | 117,738 | Not Available | |
| 1970 to 1974 | 48,210 | Not Available | |
| 1960 to 1969 | 23,898 | Not Available | |
| 1959 or Earlier | 15,490 | 38,886 | -60.2 |
| **BATHROOMS** | | | |
| Year-Round Housing Units | 1,353,656 | 1,060,572 | 27.6 |
| No Bathroom or Only a Half Bath | 125,761 | 228,849 | -45.0 |
| 1 Complete Bathroom | 856,100 | 649,574 | 31.8 |
| 1 Complete Bathroom Plus Half Bath(s) | 151,205 | 83,704 | 80.6 |
| 2 or More Complete Bathrooms | 220,590 | 98,445 | 124.1 |
| Owner-Occupied Housing Units | 884,825 | 657,993 | 34.5 |
| No Bathroom or Only a Half Bath | 53,732 | 108,273 | -50.4 |
| 1 Complete Bathroom | 504,718 | 396,319 | 27.4 |
| 1 Complete Bathroom Plus Half Bath(s) | 129,288 | 68,532 | 88.7 |
| 2 or More Complete Bathrooms | 197,087 | 84,869 | 132.2 |
| Renter-Occupied Housing Units | 378,530 | 325,672 | 16.2 |
| No Bathroom or Only a Half Bath | 44,069 | 83,802 | -47.4 |
| 1 Complete Bathroom | 299,667 | 219,114 | 36.8 |
| 1 Complete Bathroom Plus Half Bath(s) | 17,684 | 12,056 | 46.7 |
| 2 or More Complete Bathrooms | 17,110 | 10,700 | 59.9 |

| | 1980 | 1970 | Percent Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| **KITCHEN FACILITIES** | | | |
| Year-Round Housing Units | 1,353,656 | 1,060,364 | 27.7 |
| Complete Kitchen Facilities | 1,257,157 | 914,033 | 37.5 |
| No Complete Kitchen Facilities | 96,499 | 146,331 | -34.1 |
| **SOURCE OF WATER** | | | |
| Public System or Private Company | 970,029 | 711,561 | 36.3 |
| Individual Drilled Well | 218,977 | | |
| Individual Dug Well | 66,426 | 244,402 | 16.8 |
| Some Other Source | 98,224 | 104,609 | -6.1 |
| **SEWAGE DISPOSAL** | | | |
| Public Sewer | 726,123 | 536,388 | 35.4 |
| Septic Tank or Cesspool | 506,215 | 312,856 | 61.8 |
| Other Means | 121,318 | 211,328 | -42.6 |
| **AIR CONDITIONING** | | | |
| None | 517,649 | 713,186 | -27.4 |
| Central System | 388,993 | 89,496 | 334.6 |
| 1 or More Individual Room Units | 447,014 | 257,890 | 73.3 |
| **HEATING EQUIPMENT** | | | |
| Steam or Hot Water System | 47,553 | 48,060 | -1.1 |
| Central Warm-Air Furnace | 647,863 | | |
| Electric Heat Pump | 74,586 | 439,059 | 64.5 |
| Other Built-in Electric Units | 138,670 | 65,808 | 110.7 |
| Floor, Wall, or Pipeless Furnace | 88,220 | 100,157 | -11.9 |
| Room Heaters With Flue | 144,161 | 182,543 | -21.0 |
| Room Heaters Without Flue | 24,237 | 39,148 | -38.1 |
| Fireplaces, Stoves, or Portable Room Heaters | 182,636 | 181,862 | 0.4 |
| None | 5,730 | 4,052 | 41.4 |
| Occupied Housing Units | 1,263,355 | 983,665 | 28.4 |
| **TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT** | | | |
| With Telephone | 1,103,107 | 768,357 | 43.6 |
| No Telephone | 160,248 | 215,308 | -25.6 |
| **VEHICLES AVAILABLE** | | | |
| None | 160,094 | 187,927 | -14.8 |
| 1 | 413,220 | 474,806 | -13.0 |
| 2 | 442,643 | 274,818 | 61.1 |
| 3 or More | 247,398 | 46,114 | 436.5 |

## STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING

- Mobile homes and other unpermanent dwellings increased at a faster rate than any other type of housing. In 1980 mobile homes comprised 9.2 percent of the state's year-round housing units, compared with 4.1 percent in 1970. Nearly three quarters of all mobile homes in 1980 were owner-occupied.

- Of the state's 1,353,656 year-round housing units, 22.6 percent were built before 1940, 29.0 percent were built from 1940 to 1959, 19.8 percent from 1960 to 1969, 25.5 percent from 1970 to 1978, and 3.2 percent from 1979 to March 1980.

- Kentuckians are opting for larger homes. Year-round housing units with three or more bedrooms rose from 46.8 percent in 1970 to 53.5 percent in 1980. Over two thirds of owner-occupied housing had at least three bedrooms in 1980.

- Although the number of housing structures with more than three stories more than doubled over the decade, they made up less than one percent of year-round housing in 1980.

# STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING

| | 1980 | 1970 | Percent Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| **UNITS IN STRUCTURE** | | | |
| Year-Round Housing Units | 1,353,656 | 1,060,689 | 27.6 |
| 1, Detached | 980,704 | 839,476 | 16.8 |
| 1, Attached | 16,009 | 6,494 | 146.5 |
| 2 | 49,096 | 57,249 | -14.2 |
| 3 and 4 | 49,372 | 41,198 | 19.8 |
| 5 or More | 133,416 | 72,981 | 82.8 |
| Mobile Home or Trailer, Etc. | 125,059 | 43,291 | 188.9 |
| Owner-Occupied Housing Units | 884,825 | 658,000 | 34.5 |
| 1, Detached | 765,308 | 599,615 | 27.6 |
| 1, Attached | 4,669 | 1,772 | 163.5 |
| 2 | 12,127 | 14,776 | -18.0 |
| 3 and 4 | 5,620 | 3,889 | 44.5 |
| 5 or More | 11,618 | 2,389 | 386.3 |
| Mobile Home or Trailer, Etc. | 85,488 | 35,559 | 140.4 |
| Renter-Occupied Housing Units | 378,530 | 325,665 | 16.2 |
| 1, Detached | 158,681 | 181,851 | -12.7 |
| 1, Attached | 10,725 | 4,304 | 149.2 |
| 2 | 32,783 | 37,946 | -13.6 |
| 3 and 4 | 37,710 | 32,905 | 14.6 |
| 5 or More | 108,774 | 60,927 | 78.5 |
| Mobile Home or Trailer, Etc. | 29,857 | 7,732 | 286.1 |
| **YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT**[a] | | | |
| Year-Round Housing Units | 1,353,656 | 1,060,689 | 27.6 |
| 1979 to March 1980 | 43,110 | Not Available | |
| 1975 to 1978 | 149,595 | Not Available | |
| 1970 to 1974 | 195,822 | Not Available | |
| 1960 to 1969 | 267,382 | Not Available | |
| 1950 to 1959 | 237,082 | 204,006 | |
| 1940 to 1949 | 155,056 | 139,960 | |
| 1939 or Earlier | 305,609 | 450,416 | |
| Owner-Occupied Housing Units | 884,825 | 658,000 | 34.5 |
| 1979 to March 1980 | 27,398 | Not Available | |
| 1975 to 1978 | 110,534 | Not Available | |
| 1970 to 1974 | 124,403 | Not Available | |
| 1960 to 1969 | 180,747 | Not Available | |
| 1950 to 1959 | 166,586 | 145,051 | |
| 1940 to 1949 | 89,505 | 84,833 | |
| 1939 or Earlier | 185,652 | 246,255 | |
| Renter-Occupied Housing Units | 378,530 | 325,665 | 16.2 |
| 1979 to March 1980 | 10,563 | Not Available | |
| 1975 to 1978 | 31,779 | Not Available | |
| 1970 to 1974 | 60,227 | Not Available | |
| 1960 to 1969 | 71,363 | Not Available | |
| 1950 to 1959 | 58,416 | 49,357 | |
| 1940 to 1949 | 52,607 | 44,529 | |
| 1939 or Earlier | 93,575 | 165,321 | |

| | 1980 | 1970 | Percent Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| **BEDROOMS** | | | |
| Year-Round Housing Units | 1,353,656 | 1,060,689 | 27.6 |
| None | 17,268 | 12,054 | 43.3 |
| 1 | 147,639 | 146,463 | 0.8 |
| 2 | 465,132 | 405,770 | 14.6 |
| 3 | 554,088 | 374,525 | 47.9 |
| 4 | 141,557 | | |
| 5 or More | 27,972 | 122,040 | 38.9 |
| Owner-Occupied Housing Units | 884,825 | 657,909 | 34.5 |
| None | 2,183 | | |
| 1 | 29,110 | 33,957 | -7.8 |
| 2 | 255,283 | 232,822 | 9.6 |
| 3 | 455,989 | 292,171 | 56.1 |
| 4 | 120,327 | 82,409 | 46.0 |
| 5 or More | 21,933 | 16,550 | 32.5 |
| Renter-Occupied Housing Units | 378,530 | 325,756 | 16.2 |
| None | 11,950 | 8,692 | 37.5 |
| 1 | 99,431 | 94,446 | 5.3 |
| 2 | 173,690 | 139,180 | 24.8 |
| 3 | 72,051 | | |
| 4 | 16,310 | 83,438 | 12.0 |
| 5 or More | 5,098 | | |
| Year-Round Housing Units | 1,353,656 | 1,060,689 | 27.6 |
| **STORIES IN STRUCTURE** | | | |
| 1 to 3 | 1,343,098 | 1,055,687 | 27.2 |
| 4 to 6 | 4,202 | | |
| 7 to 12 | 5,628 | 5,165 | 104.4 |
| 13 or More | 728 | | |
| **PASSENGER ELEVATOR** | | | |
| Structures with 4 or more stories | 10,558 | 5,165 | 104.4 |
| With Elevator | 9,172 | 4,161 | 120.4 |
| No Elevator | 1,386 | 1,004 | 38.0 |

[a]Reported increases in the number of units built during a specific historical period may be due to change in tenure status, misclassification, or sampling differences.

# FUELS AND FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING

- Although utility gas remains as the most commonly used fuel for home heating, the use of electricity and wood have increased substantially. Of all occupied housing, those using utility gas decreased from, 58.0 to 51.3 percent over the decade. On the other hand, the number of homes using electricity for heating increased by 255 percent, making up 23.0 percent of occupied housing in 1980. Homes heating with wood increased by over 213 percent, but comprised only 6.2 percent of occupied housing by the end of the decade.

- More than doubling in usage over the decade, electricity is now the most commonly used fuel for water heating. Utility gas was the most used in 1970.

- Over the decade, all forms of cooking fuel decreased in usage, except electricity which increased by 81.6 percent and was used in 62.4 percent of all occupied housing in 1980.

- Monthly housing costs are less in Kentucky than in the U. S. as a whole. The state's median monthly costs of owner-occupied housing with a mortgage was $294 in 1980, compared with $365 for the U. S. Likewise, median gross rent for renter-occupied housing was $194 in the state and $243 nationally.

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# FUELS AND FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING

| | | 1980 | 1970 | Percent Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS | | | | |
| Specified Owner-Occupied Housing Units | | 616,483 | Not Available | |
| With a Mortgage | | 358,711 | Not Available | |
| Less than $100 | | 6,603 | Not Available | |
| $100 to $149 | | 18,156 | Not Available | |
| $150 to $199 | | 44,560 | Not Available | |
| $200 to $249 | | 62,677 | Not Available | |
| $250 to $299 | | 53,505 | Not Available | |
| $300 to $349 | | 47,289 | Not Available | |
| $350 to $399 | | 41,380 | Not Available | |
| $400 to $449 | | 27,192 | Not Available | |
| $450 to $499 | | 18,791 | Not Available | |
| $500 to $599 | | 20,611 | Not Available | |
| $600 to $749 | | 11,184 | Not Available | |
| $750 or More | | 6,763 | Not Available | |
| Median | Dollars | 294 | | |
| Not Mortgaged | | 257,772 | Not Available | |
| Less than $50 | | 17,727 | Not Available | |
| $50 to $74 | | 41,242 | Not Available | |
| $75 to $99 | | 57,491 | Not Available | |
| $100 to $149 | | 96,233 | Not Available | |
| $150 to $199 | | 30,560 | Not Available | |
| $200 to $249 | | 8,402 | Not Available | |
| $250 or More | | 6,117 | Not Available | |
| Median | Dollars | 106 | | |
| GROSS RENT | | | | |
| Specified Renter-Occupied Housing Units | | 327,428 | 277,071 | 18.2 |
| Less than $60 | | 16,971 | 68,474 | |
| $60 to $79 | | 10,883 | 49,002 | |
| $80 to $99 | | 12,162 | 44,522 | |
| $100 to $119 | | 18,991 | 35,393 | |
| $120 to $149 | | 32,643 | 30,110 | |
| $150 to $169 | | 24,509 | | |
| $170 to $199 | | 40,507 | 16,157 | |
| $200 to $249 | | 68,813 | 2,641 | |
| $250 to $299 | | 34,606 | 704 | |
| $300 to $349 | | 20,581 | | |
| $350 to $399 | | 7,876 | 358 | |
| $400 to $499 | | 7,339 | | |
| $500 or More | | 2,275 | | |
| No Cash Rent | | 29,272 | 29,710 | |
| Median | Dollars | 194 | 83 | |

| | 1980 | 1970 | Percent Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Occupied Housing Units | 1,263,355 | 983,665 | 28.4 |
| HOUSE HEATING FUEL | | | |
| Utility Gas | 648,439 | 570,324 | 13.7 |
| Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas | 92,778 | 77,719 | 19.4 |
| Electricity | 290,384 | 81,793 | 255.0 |
| Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc. | 76,148 | 88,503 | -14.0 |
| Coal or Coke | 74,024 | 134,972 | -45.2 |
| Wood | 78,580 | 25,097 | 213.1 |
| Other Fuel | 1,724 | 4,453 | -61.3 |
| No Fuel Used | 1,278 | 804 | 59.0 |
| WATER HEATING FUEL | | | |
| Utility Gas | 556,844 | 503,681 | 10.6 |
| Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas | 46,268 | 38,676 | 19.6 |
| Electricity | 594,858 | 288,957 | 105.9 |
| Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc. | 2,627 | 2,181 | 20.4 |
| Other | 6,727 | 4,863 | 38.3 |
| No Fuel Used | 56,031 | 145,307 | -61.4 |
| COOKING FUEL | | | |
| Utility Gas | 350,764 | 389,235 | -9.9 |
| Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas | 112,182 | 125,216 | -10.4 |
| Electricity | 787,710 | 433,788 | 81.6 |
| Other | 11,136 | 32,872 | -66.1 |
| No Fuel Used | 1,563 | 2,554 | -38.8 |

## CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING UNITS WITH HOUSEHOLDER OF SPECIFIED RACE

- While less than half of black householder owned their home in 1980, over 70 percent of white householders were home owners. Moreover, the rate of home ownership for both races is higher in the state than in the U. S. Nationally, 46.4 percent of black householder and 67.8 percent of white householders owned their home.

- Monthly owner costs are less for black and whites in the state than in the U. S. The state's median monthly cost in 1980 was $275 for blacks and $295 for whites; in the U. S. these costs were $313 and $370, respectively. Median gross rent followed a similar pattern.

# CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING UNITS WITH HOUSEHOLDER OF SPECIFIED RACE

| | 1980 | | | 1970 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | WHITE | BLACK | ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER[a] | WHITE[b] | BLACK |
| TENURE | | | | | |
| Occupied Housing Units | 1,175,873 | 81,973 | 3,417 | 916,304 | 65,801 |
| Owner-Occupied Housing Units | 843,704 | 39,269 | | 625,492 | 31,712 |
| Percent of Occupied Housing Units | 71.8 | 47.9 | | 68.3 | 48.2 |
| Renter-Occupied Housing Units | 332,169 | 42,704 | | 290,812 | 34,089 |
| Mortgage status and Selected Monthly Owner Costs | | | | | |
| Specified Owner-Occupied Housing Units | 582,006 | 33,138 | | | |
| With a Mortg ge | 336,427 | 21,352 | | | |
| Less than $200 | 63,013 | 6,021 | | | |
| $200 To $299 | 110,133 | 6,049 | | | |
| $300 To $399 | 82,337 | 6,158 | | | |
| $400 To $499 | 43,827 | 1,873 | | | |
| $500 or More | 37,117 | 1,251 | | | |
| Median DOL | 295 | 275 | | | |
| Not Mortgaged | 245,579 | 11,786 | | | |
| GROSS RENT | | | | | |
| Specified Renter-Occupied Housing Units | 285,866 | 38,040 | | 244,912 | 32,159 |
| Less than $100 | 27,302 | 12,705 | | 137,425 | 24,573 |
| $100 To $199 | 103,526 | 11,125 | | 76,689 | 4,971 |
| $200 To $299 | 91,312 | 10,920 | | 3,293 | 52 |
| $300 or More | 35,247 | 2,497 | | 345 | 13 |
| No Cash Rent | 28,479 | 793 | | 27,160 | 2,550 |
| Median DOL | 198 | 163 | | | 67 |

[a]Asian and Pacific Islander were not broken out as a separate racial category in 1970. Insufficient numbers in 1980 for this racial group in Kentucky prevent detailed breakdowns.

[b]In 1970 housing tenure and gross rent were reported for total and Black populations only. The 1970 data for whites reported here was derived by subtracting the Black counts from the total counts. Thus, White may include 'other' races.

# APPENDIX

## DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF AREA CLASSIFICATIONS AND SUBJECT CHARACTERISTICS

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## AREA CLASSIFICATIONS

### URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE

As defined for the 1980 census, the urban population comprises all persons living in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants outside urbanized areas. More specifically, the urban population consists of all persons living in (1) places of 2,500 or more inhabitants incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding those persons living in the rural portions of extended cities; (2) census designated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants; and (3) other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas. The population not classified as urban constitutes the rural population.

The rural farm population includes all persons living in rural areas on farms. Farms are defined as places from which sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products amounted to $1,000 or more during 1979.

### URBANIZED AREAS

The major objective of the Census Bureau in delineating urbanized areas is to provide a better separation of urban and rural population and housing in the vicinity of large cities. An urbanized area consists of a central city or cities, and surrounding closely settled contiguous territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum population of 50,000.

## SUBJECT CHARACTERISTICS

### GENERAL

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The principal determinant for the responses was, therefore, the questionnaire and its accompanying instruction guide. The population and housing subjects are listed below.

### POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Household-A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. The measure "persons per household" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). For further information, see the housing unit definition.

Relationship to Householder-The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Four basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report.

Householder-One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder."

Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse-A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages. The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families."

Child-A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. In this report, those classified as "own child of householder" are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age. "Related" children in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Other relative-Any person related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, who is not shown separately in the particular table (e.g., "spouse," "child," "brother or sister," or "parent").

Nonrelative-Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Unrelated Individual-An unrelated individual may be (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family-A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption; all persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

Sex-The data on sex were derived from answers to question 3, which was asked of all persons.

Race-The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, households and families are classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire, but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire, but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

"Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Hawaiian, Guamanian, Samoan, and persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked the "Other" category of the race item and wrote in an Asian and Pacific Islander group such as Laotian, Pakistani, or Fiji Islander. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Age-The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in questions 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to question 5a (on page at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in questions 5b and 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference, as calculated in the computer, between date of birth and April 1, 1980. The median ages shown in this report are computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown herein.

Marital Status-The data on marital status were derived from question 6, which was asked of all persons.

The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as "now married" only once and have never been widowed or divorced and those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Persons in common-law marriages are classified as married, persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married, and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

Spanish Origin-The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent were derived from answers to question 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire-Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban-as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/ Hispanic" orgin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, the first reported origin of the person was used.

Preliminary evaluations of 1980 census data suggest some limited misreporting of Spanish origin. Available evidence indicates that the misreporting may have occurred only in selected areas with relatively small Spanish origin populations, such as in some southern States, but it is not apparent in those areas with the largest concentrations of Spanish origin persons. For a fuller discussion of the reporting in the Spanish origin item, see the 1980 census supplementary report, "Persons of Spanish Origin by States: 1980."

School Enrollment-The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8 and 9. Persons are included as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or schooling through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons were to be reported as enrolled in

nursery school if the school included instruction as an integral phase of its program but not if only custodial care was given. Children in Head Start programs were to be reported in nursery school or kindergarten as appropriate.

Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 through 8, and high school includes grades 9 through 12. In general, a public school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal government agency.

Years of School Completed-The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9 and 10. Persons whose education was received in a foreign school system or an ungraded school were instructed to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. If a person were currently attending or did not finish (question 10) the highest grade attended (question 9), he or she was tabulated as having completed the previous grade or year.

If the person did not attend college but finished high school by an equivalency test (GED), the person was instructed to mark grade 12 (high school, 4 years).

Nativity and Place of Birth-The data on nativity and place of birth were derived from answers to questions 11 and 12. The category "native" comprises persons born in the United States, in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or in an outlying area of the United States. Also included in this category is the small number of persons who were born abroad of American parents. Persons not classified as native are classified as foreign born.

Native persons are classified according to their State or area of birth. Respondents were instructed to report place of birth as the mother's usual State of residence at the time of the birth, rather than as the location of the hospital if the birth occurred in a hospital.

Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English-The data on language spoken at home and ability to speak English were derived from answers to questions 13a, b, and c. Persons who responded in question 13a that they spoke a language other than English at home were asked to report what language they spoke (question 13b) and how well they could speak English (question 13c). All languages that were reported were coded using a detailed classification of languages. Ability to speak English was reported as one of four categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The questions on language usage were intended to determine the extent to which non-English languages are spoken in the United States and to determine how many persons feel they have difficulty speaking English. The questions were not intended to determine which language was a person's main language, or whether a person was fluent in the non-English language that he or she reported. Therefore, it cannot be assumed that those persons who reported speaking a language other than English did not speak English at home, or that they were more fluent in the non-English language than in English.

Veteran Status-The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 18. A "veteran," as defined in census publications, is a person 16 years old or over who has served but is not now serving on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States. Persons are classified as veterans if they were ever on active duty in the U. S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. Persons in the National Guard or in military reserve units are classified as veterans only if they were ever called to active duty. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Work Disability-The data on disability status were derived from answers to question 19. Persons are identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job. Persons with a work disability are further classified as "prevented from working" or "not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" refers to both physical and mental conditions. Temporary health problems are not considered a health condition.

Persons are considered limited in the kind or amount of work they could do if they were restricted in the kinds of jobs at which they were able to work or if they were unable to work at a full-time job.

Public Transportation Disability-Persons are identified as having a public transportation disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or more months and which made it difficult or impossible for them to use buses, trains, subways, or other forms of public transportation.

Fertility (Children Ever Born)-The data on children ever born were derived from responses to question 20. The number of children ever born to a woman consists of all live births the woman has ever had, including any babies who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with her. Excluded are miscarriages and stillbirths, and any of the woman's stepchildren, foster children, or adopted children.

Means of Transportation to Work-The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questions 24b, 24c, and 24d which were asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week. Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category "car, truck, or van" includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category "public trans-

portation" includes workers who used a bus or streetcar, subway or elevated, railroad, or taxicab.

A question on carpooling (question 24c) was asked of all workers who reported their means of transportation to work as "car," "truck," or "van." The category "drive alone" includes persons who usually drove alone to work, as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category "carpool" includes workers who reported that they usually shared driving, drove others, or rode as a passenger during the reference week. The measure "persons per private vehicle" is obtained by dividing the number of persons using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used.

Reference Week-The data on labor force status and journey to work relate to the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because not all persons were enumerated during the same week.

Labor Force Status-The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26. The "labor force" includes all persons in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons 16 years old and over on active duty with the U. S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard). The "civilian labor force" consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described below.

All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Employed-Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"-those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"-those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other persons reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed-Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Industry and Occupation-The data on industry and occupation were derived from answers to questions 28 and 29, respectively, and are shown here for employed persons 16 years old and over. For persons who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. The industry and occupation statistics are based on the detailed classification systems developed for the 1980 census. The 1980 industry classification is based on the U. S. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and is similar to the 1970 system; the 1980 occupation classification is based on the new U. S. Standard Occupation Classification (SOC). This report shows major occupation and industry groups. The relationship between these major groups and more detailed categories found in other reports will be shown in the PC80-1-C reports and PC80-1-D microfiche.

Class of Worker-The data on class of worker were derived from answers to question 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation. The definitions of the class of worker categories shown in this report are as follows:

Private wage and salary workers-Persons who work for a private employer for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or at piece rates.

Government workers-Employees of any Federal, State, or local governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency.

Self-employed workers-Those who work for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade or who operate a farm.

Unpaid family workers-Those who work without pay in a family business or farm.

Labor Force Status In 1979-The data on labor status in 1979 were derived from answers to question 31. Persons 16 years old and over are classified as "in labor force in 1979" if they worked in 1979 or had any weeks of unemployment in 1979, in accordance with the criteria for weeks worked in 1979 and weeks of unemployment in 1979 described below.

Worked in 1979-Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks in 1979 in accordance with the criteria described below are classified as "worked in 1979." The data on weeks worked in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which persons 16 years old and over did any work for pay or profit (including weeks on paid vacation or on paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business, or were on active duty in the Armed Forces.

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "usually worked full-time," persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "usually worked part-time."

With Unemployment in 1979-Persons 16 years old and over who had one or more weeks of unemployment in 1979 in accordance with the criteria described below are classified as "with unemployment in 1979."

Weeks of Unemployment in 1979-The data on weeks of unemployment in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which persons 16 years old and over did not work but spent any time looking for work (i.e., trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice) or on layoff from a job. Excluded are any weeks in which the person worked, even for one hour; or any weeks for which the person received any wages or salary; or in which the person was on active duty in the Armed Forces, on paid vacation, or on paid leave.

Income in 1979-The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage and salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, royalty or net rental income; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. The figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.
"Wage or salary income" is defined as the total money earnings, received for work performed as an employee at any time during the calendar year 1979. It includes wages, salary, pay from Armed Forces, commissions, tips, piece rate payments, and cash bonuses earned. "Nonfarm net self-employment income" is defined as net money income (gross receipts minus business expenses) received from a business, professional enterprise, or partnership in which the person was engaged on his or her own account. "Farm net self-employment income" is defined as the net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) received from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Interest, dividend, royalty or net rental income" includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net royalties, and net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or ladgers. "Social Security income" includes Social Security pensions and survivors' benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration, prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U. S. Government. "Medicare" reimbursements are not included. "Public assistance" or public welfare income includes (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal, State, or local welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item. "Income from all other sources" includes unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, public or private pensions, alimony or child support, workmen's compensation, periodic payments from estates and trust funds, periodic receipts from annuities or insurance, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employees' contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Although the income statistics cover the calendar year 1979, the characteristics of persons and the composition of households and families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1, 1980). For most households and families, however, the income reported was received by persons who were members of the household or family through 1979.

The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in tables 4 and 5. Median income figures of $30,000 or less in table 4 and table 5 are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B to the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 126.

The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income, the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean or per capita values in the statistics for small areas or small subgroups of the population. Since the mean and per capita income amounts are strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, they are especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is therefore a better measure than the mean or per capita when the population base is small.

Poverty Status in 1979-Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being below or above the poverty level, based on income in 1979 using a poverty index which provides a range of income cutoffs or "poverty thresholds" varying by size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual. The poverty thresholds used in the 1980 census differ slightly from those used in the 1970 census, which took into account the same three factors as well as sex of the family householder or unrelated individual and farm-non-farm residence. In addition, for the 1980 census the thresholds by size of family were extended from 7 or more persons to 9 or more persons. The income cutoffs are updated each year to reflect the change in the Consumer Price Index. The poverty threshold for a family of four was $7,412 in 1979; thresholds by size of family are shown below. Inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks, college students in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years are excluded from the poverty universe. For a detailed explanation of the poverty definition, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 130, "Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1979."

WEIGHTED AVERAGE POVERTY THRESHOLDS FOR 1979

| Size of Family | Threshold |
|---|---|
| 1 person: | |
| Under 65 years | $3,774 |
| 65 years and over | 3,479 |
| 2 persons: | |
| Householder under 65 years | 4,876 |
| Householder 65 years and over | 4,389 |
| 3 persons | 5,787 |
| 4 persons | 7,412 |
| 5 persons | 8,776 |
| 6 persons | 9,915 |
| 7 persons | 11,237 |
| 8 persons | 12,484 |
| 9 or more persons | 14,812 |

Because the poverty definition currently in use by the Federal Government does not meet all the needs of the analysts of the data, some of the data are presented for alternate definitions ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the income cutoff at 125 percent of the poverty level was $9,265 in 1979 for a family of 4 persons.

## HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

### Living Quarters

Living quarters are classified in the census as either housing units or group quarters. Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (e.g., a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, mobile home or trailer). However, living quarters may also be in structures intended for nonresidential use (e.g., the rooms in a warehouse where a watchman lives), as well as in boats, tents, vans, etc.

Housing Units-A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or thorugh a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except as described in the next section on group quarters). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like, are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

Group Quarters-Any living quarters not classified as housing units are group quarters. For more information, see the definition of group quarters in the Population Characteristics section of this appendix.

Year-round Housing Units-Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics. Counts of the total housing inventory, however, are given for each area presented in this report.

### OCCUPANCY AND VACANCY CHARACTERISTICS

Occupied Housing Units-A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; e.g., away on vacation. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence.

Year Householder Moved Into Unit-Data presented for this item are based on the information reported for the householder and refer to the year of the latest move. If the householder moved back into a unit the person previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another in the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year in which a householder moves is not necessarily the same year as the year other members of the household moved, although in the majority of cases the entire household moves at the same time.

Vacant Housing Units-A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere are also classified as vacant.

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements, i.e., the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is to be demolished or is condemned. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Type of Vacant Unit-Vacant housing units are classified in this report as either "seasonal and migratory" or "year-round." "Seasonal" units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year. Included are units intended for recreational use, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins; units offered to vacationers in the summer for summer sports or in the winter for winter sports; and vacant units held for herders and loggers. "Migratory" units are vacant units held for occupancy by migratory labor employed in farm work during the crop season. "Year-round" vacant housing units are available or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. A unit in a resort area which is usually occupied on a year-round basis is considered as year-round. A unit used only occasionally throughout the year is also considered as year-round.

Vacancy Status-Year-round vacant units are subdivided according to their vacancy status as follows:

For sale only-Vacant year-round units being offered "for sale only," including individual units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

For rent-Vacant year-round units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

Held for occasional use-This category consists of vacant year-round units which are held for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year. Shared ownership or time-sharing condominiums are also classified as "held for occasional use." Homes reserved by their owners as second homes usually fall into this category, although some second homes may be classified as "seasonal."

Other vacants-This category includes all vacant year-round units which do not fall into any of the classifications specified above. For example, this category includes units held for settlement of an estate, units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, units held for personal reasons of the owner, as well as units rented or sold, awaiting occupancy.

Tenure-A housing unit is "owner occupied" if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. All other occupied units are classified as "renter occupied," including units rented for cash rent and those occupied without payment of cash rent.

UTILIZATION, STRUCTURAL, AND PLUMBING CHARACTERISTICS

Bedrooms-The number of bedrooms in the unit is the count of rooms used mainly for sleeping, even if also used for other purposes. Rooms reserved for sleeping, such as guest rooms, even though used infrequently, are counted as bedrooms. On the other hand, rooms used mainly for other purposes, even though used also for sleeping, such as a living room with a sofa bed, are not considered bedrooms. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Kitchen Facilities-A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range or cookstove, and (3) a mechanical refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Quarters with only portable cooking equipment are not considered as having a range or cookstove. An ice box is not included as a mechanical refrigerator.

Year Structure Built-Year structure built refers to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For a houseboat or mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year is assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in this report relate to the number of units in structures built during the specified periods and in existence at the time of enumeration.

Units in Structure-A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for

the number of residential buildings. Structures containing only one housing unit are further classified as detached or attached. Included in the count of mobile homes, or trailers are units classified as boats, tents, vans, etc.

Stories in Structure-The count of stories (floors) in structure includes basements or attics if these contain finished rooms for living purposes.

Passenger Elevator-Statistics on elevator in structure are presented for housing units in structures with four or more stories or floors. The category "no elevator," refers to the number of housing units in structures with four or more stories with no passenger elevator or with only elevator service used for freight.

Bathrooms-A complete bathroom is a room with a flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and a wash basin with piped hot and cold water for the exclusive use of the occupants of the housing unit. (Although the instructions on the questionnaire do not specify that a complete bathroom must have hot water, this requirement was applied during the processing of the data in an edit combining the items on complete bathrooms and complete plumbing facilities for the exclusive use of the household.) A half-bathroom has at least a flush toilet or a bathtub or shower for exclusive use, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom. The equipment must be inside the unit being enumerated. The category, "no bathroom or only a half bath," consists of units with no bathroom facilities, units with only a half-bathroom, and units with bathroom facilities which are also for the use of the occupants of other housing units.

Source of Water-A housing unit may receive its water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to six or more units is classified as a "public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to six or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving five or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an individual drilled well or an individual dug well. The category, "some other source," includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Sewage Disposal-Housing units are either connected to a public sewer. to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. Small sewage treatment plants, which in some localities are called neighborhood septic tanks, are also classified as public sewers. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "other means," includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

EQUIPMENT AND FUELS

Heating Equipment-Housing units use specific types of heating equipment as their primary source of heat. The categories for types used are: (1) a steam or hot water system; (2) a cental warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms; (3) an electric heat pump; (4) other built-in electric units which are permanently installed in the floors, walls, ceilings, or baseboards, and are a part of the electrical installation of the building; (5) a floor, wall, or pipeless furnace; (6) room heaters with flue or vent that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; (7) nonportable room heaters without flue or vent that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; and (8) fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind that can be picked up and moved. For vacant units which have had the heating equipment removed, the kind of equipment used by the previous occupants is considered to be the heating equipment for the unit.

Air-Conditioning-Air-conditioning is defined as the cooling of air by a refrigeration unit. It does not include evaporative coolers, fans, or blowers which are not connected to a refrigeration unit; however, it does include heat pumps. A central system is an installation which air-conditions a number of rooms. In an apartment building, such a system may cool all apartments in the building, each apartment may have its own central system, or there may be several systems, each providing central air-conditioning for a group of apartments. A system with individual room controls is a central system. A room unit is an individual air-conditioner which is installed in a window or an outside wall and is generally intended to cool one room, although it may sometimes be used to cool more than one room.

Vehicles Available-This item refers to the vehicles available at home for the use of the members of the household. Included in this item are passenger cars, pickup trucks, small panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less, well as station wagons, company cars, and taxicabs kept at home for use of household members. Cars rented or leased for 1 month or more; police and government cars kept at home; and company vans and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are also included if kept at home and used for non-business purposes. Dismantled or dilapidated cars; immobile cars used as a source of power for some piece of machinery; and vans and trucks kept at home but used only for business purposes are excluded. The statistics do not reflect the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Telephone in Housing Unit-A unit is classified as having a telephone if there is a telephone in the living quarters. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Fuels Used for House Heating, Water Heating, and Cooking-"Utility gas" is gas piped through underground pipes from a central system that serves the neighborhood. "Bottled, tank, or LP gas" is stored in tanks which are refilled

or exchanged when empty. "Fuel oil, kerosene, etc." includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids. For data on house heating fuel, the category, "other fuel," includes any other fuel such as purchased steam, coal dust, briquettes made of pitch and sawdust, waste materials such as corn cobs, etc. For data on water heating fuel, the category, "other," also includes coal or coke, and wood. For data on cooking fuel, the category, "other," includes fuel oil, kerosene, coal or coke, wood, as well as coal dust, briquettes, etc.

FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Mortgage Status and Selected Monthly Owner Costs-The data are presented for "specified owner-occupied" housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, or vans occupied as a usual residence. Separate distributions are shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds or trust, or similar debts on the property; real estate taxes; fire and hazard insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.).

Gross Rent-The statistics on rent are tabulated for "specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied housing units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. The computed rent termed "gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "no cash rent" in the rent tabulations.